

## **SERVICES OF THE DIVISION OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE**

The Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse supports an array of prevention, intervention, and treatment services. In the state fiscal year 2003 (July 1, 2002 through June 30, 2003), the Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse contracted with service providers for substance abuse prevention, detoxification, residential and outpatient treatment, compulsive gambling counseling, and traffic offender services. Major funding sources for these programs are from federal Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment block grant funds, federal Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act funds, federal and state Medicaid payments, Missouri general revenue, Compulsive Gambling funds, and Health Initiative funds.

The Division maintains a comprehensive prevention system based on a risk and protective factor framework. The Division's two strategic goals for prevention are (1) delaying onset of substance use and (2) reducing the incidence and prevalence of binge drinking among college-age youth. The Division's focus for prevention includes implementing an array of evidence-based programs in public schools and communities and building the capacity of coalitions to address local substance use issues. The prevention system includes contracted services for coalition capacity building, community-based alternatives and services for high-risk youth, and school-based prevention and intervention services. In addition, the Division partners with other state agencies to provide a continuum of prevention services throughout the state.

The Division administers treatment services through contracts with a network of specialized programs. The services are provided to individuals who abuse or are dependent on alcohol or other drugs, to their family members who are adversely affected, and to compulsive gamblers. In fiscal year 2003, these programs provided general treatment services to 22,876; Comprehensive Substance Treatment and Rehabilitation (CSTAR) services to 15,486; Substance Abuse Traffic Offender Program (SATOP) assessments to 35,576 (including treatment/intervention services to 11,671); and compulsive gambling treatment to 373 [26, 27]. The CSTAR model provides intensive outpatient treatment and has programs tailored for adolescents, women and their children, and the general adult populations. Individuals are referred to SATOP stemming from an arrest for driving under the influence of alcohol or other drugs. Aside from the intervention services, SATOP also provided educational programs to 19,560 individuals.

New admissions and readmissions in fiscal year 2003 totaled 40,460, and the remainder of the 50,375 individuals identified above who received treatment or intervention services were already in treatment at the beginning of the fiscal year. The 40,460 admissions included 38,266 for substance abuse or dependency treatment; 1,874 codependency admissions for people adversely affected by a family member's alcohol or drug problem; and 320 whose primary problem was compulsive gambling. The clinical data presented throughout this report summarizes the 38,266 client admissions for treatment of substance abuse or dependency.

Stable, affordable, drug-free housing is an important component of recovery for some clients after they attain sobriety. The Division coordinates 58 self-run, self-supported Oxford Houses for clients who have completed treatment. There are 47 houses for men and 11 for women, with a total capacity of 416 residents.